

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

APPLE INC,

Plaintiff,

v.

MASIMO CORPORATION and SOUND  
UNITED, LLC,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 22-1377 (MN) (JLH)

**REDACTED - PUBLIC VERSION**

APPLE INC,

Plaintiff,

v.

MASIMO CORPORATION and SOUND  
UNITED, LLC,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 22-1378 (MN) (JLH)

**LETTER TO THE HONORABLE JENNIFER L. HALL FROM JOHN C. PHILLIPS, JR.**

Dated: October 23, 2023

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*Attorneys for Defendants*

Dear Judge Hall:

Third parties Knobbe Martens Olsen & Bear, LLP (“Knobbe”) and Stephen Jensen request that this Court quash Apple’s subpoena to Mr. Jensen—one of Masimo’s **lead trial counsel in this case**. The Court should also quash Apple’s subpoena seeking 30(b)(6) testimony from Knobbe.

### **Apple’s Repeated Attempts to Harass One of Masimo’s Lead Trial Counsel**

Apple’s subpoena is simply Apple’s latest attempt to harass Mr. Jensen. In *Masimo v. Philips*, Philips’ attorney Brian Rosenthal (now counsel for Apple in the California case) sought to prevent Mr. Jensen from accessing Philips’ confidential information, making many of the allegations Apple makes here. *See, e.g.*, Ex. 29 at 6-7. Magistrate Judge Thyne rejected Philips’ arguments. *Id.* at 25. Philips then accused Mr. Jensen of inequitable conduct, making allegations similar to those Apple makes here. *Compare* Ex. 1 at ¶ 429 & Ex. 2 at 360, *with* Ex. 3 at 8, 12. The evidence established Mr. Jensen transitioned patent prosecution to another team no later than 2004, almost 20 years ago and before the filing of the earliest patent at issue here. Ex. 2 at 381 (explaining the transition took place after a July 12, 2004 court decision in *Masimo v. Nellcor*). Judge Stark rejected all of Philips’ allegations, finding Mr. Jensen to be “credible on all points” on which he testified. *Masimo Corp. v. Philips*, 2015 WL 2406061, at \*2 (D. Del. May 8, 2015).

Upon hiring Mr. Rosenthal, Apple began to repeat many of the same unfounded attacks against Mr. Jensen. **First**, in the Central District of California, Apple demanded that Mr. Jensen be excluded from accessing Apple confidential information because of Jensen’s relationship with Masimo and Cercacor. Ex. 4 at 38:9-13; Ex. 30 at 16:7-10 (Apple’s proposed PO language that would exclude Mr. Jensen). The court rejected these attacks and allowed Jensen to access Apple confidential information. *See* Ex. 5 at 17:3-9 (court’s PO omitting Apple’s proposed language). The same court rejected a similar challenge in a different matter, finding that Jensen is not a “competitive decisionmaker” for Masimo or Cercacor. Ex. 6 (*Masimo v. True Wearables*, No. 8:18-cv-02001-JVS-JDE, D.I. 111 (C.D. Cal. June 15, 2020)) at 5-6. **Second**, at the International Trade Commission (“ITC”), Apple again sought to exclude Mr. Jensen from Apple confidential information. *See* Ex. 7 at 3-4. The ITC found there was “**no** reason to doubt Mr. Jensen’s commitment to adhere to the protective order,” and permitted Mr. Jensen to access Apple confidential information upon resigning from the Board of Cercacor to avoid “a risk of inadvertent disclosure.” Ex. 8 at 15-16. Mr. Jensen promptly did so. Ex. 28 at 91:22-92:8. **Third**, early in this case, Apple again made unfounded allegations against Mr. Jensen, arguing it needed expedited discovery to learn whether Masimo or Cercacor were misusing Apple confidential information to design Masimo’s watch. *See* C.A. 22-1377, D.I. 23 at 4-5. Judge Noreika rejected Apple’s arguments, finding that Apple’s allegation “regarding the alleged misuse of confidential information appears to be based on mere speculation.” Ex. 9 at Tr. 12:25-13:2. **Fourth**, in August 2023, Apple served an interrogatory response purporting to assert inequitable conduct. Ex. 3. Apple included Mr. Jensen but did not show Mr. Jensen was involved with patent prosecution, much less made any decision to withhold any reference. *Id.* Apple’s allegations repeat allegations the courts have rejected. *Compare* Ex. 1 at ¶ 429 and Ex. 2 at 360, *with* Ex. 3 at 8, 12.

### **Knobbe and Jensen’s Efforts to Resolve This Dispute**

In August 2023, Apple subpoenaed Steve Jensen, Knobbe, and two Knobbe patent prosecutors, Jarom Kesler and Harnik Shukla. Exs. 10-13. Apple’s subpoenas purported to seek discovery relating to Apple’s inequitable conduct allegations. *See id.* Knobbe objected, Exs. 14-17, but offered patent prosecution document discovery and the depositions of Kesler and Shukla—

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the two prosecutors accused of inequitable conduct. Ex. 18 at 2. Knobbe strongly opposed Apple's attempt to depose Mr. Jensen, however, on the grounds that Mr. Jensen is one of Masimo's lead trial counsel and that Apple did not show his involvement with patent prosecution. *See id.* at 2. Knobbe proposed that Apple at least first depose Kesler and Shukla, which would further demonstrate Jensen's lack of involvement in the patent prosecution at issue. *See id.*

Rather than accept Knobbe's proposal, Apple **broadened** its demand for discovery, demanding for the first time that Jensen run all of Apple's ESI search terms for the case as a whole on Mr. Jensen's knobbe.com emails. Ex. 19 at 1. Apple further revealed it would seek to depose Jensen on numerous new topics, including Apple's speculative attacks against Jensen and Apple's allegations that Masimo was misusing Apple confidential information to design its own watch. *Id.* at 2-3.<sup>1</sup> Apple made no attempt to connect its new topics and document demands to inequitable conduct or the actual document requests and topics in Apple's subpoena. *Id.*

### **The Court Should Quash Apple's Subpoena to Mr. Jensen**

Deposing opposing counsel is an extraordinary step that should not be readily permitted. In *Shelton v. American Motors Corp.*, 805 F.2d 1323, 1327 (8th Cir. 1986), the Eighth Circuit held that a party may depose opposing trial counsel only if "the party seeking to take the deposition has shown that (1) no other means exist to obtain the information than to depose opposing counsel [citation]; (2) the information sought is relevant and nonprivileged; and (3) the information is crucial to the preparation of the case." Courts in this District have applied *Shelton's* high bar to prevent depositions of opposing trial counsel. *Allergan Inc. v. Pharmacia Corp.*, No. 01-141-SLR, 2002 WL 1268047, at \*1 (D. Del. May 17, 2002) ("The court concludes that plaintiffs have not met their burden to demonstrate a compelling need for the requested discovery."). Here, (1) Apple can obtain the testimony it seeks from prosecution counsel Kesler and Shukla; (2) Apple plainly seeks discovery that is privileged and on topics irrelevant to any issue in this case; and (3) Apple's requested discovery is hardly "crucial" to the case—to the contrary, Apple seeks to harass Mr. Jensen on irrelevant topics, seeking testimony that is clearly privileged. *See* Ex. 19 at 2-3. Indeed, none of Apple's new topics seeking to disparage Mr. Jensen can be found in the Jensen Subpoena's list of "Exemplary Deposition Topics." *Compare* Ex. 19 at 2-3, *with* Ex. 11 at 9-10.

Making Mr. Jensen a fact witness in this case would substantially compromise Masimo's ability to defend itself against Apple's claims and prosecute Masimo's counterclaims at trial. Apple's repeated attacks reveal that is exactly what Apple hopes to accomplish. The evidence in *Masimo v. Philips* established that Mr. Jensen transitioned patent prosecution to another team almost 20 years ago and before the filing of the earliest patent at issue here. Ex. 2 at 381

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<sup>1</sup> Apple repeatedly distorted the evidence to attack Mr. Jensen. For example, Apple cited Hammarth testimony regarding the Cercacor "management team," Ex. 19 at 3, ignoring that Apple's question was regarding Jensen's "capacity as **legal counsel** for the management." Ex. 28 at 90:18-91:2. Hammarth confirmed Jensen had no "roles and responsibilities other than **legal counsel** for Cercacor." *Id.* at 91:6-11. Apple also falsely claimed it asked why Mr. Jensen continued to attend Cercacor meetings after resigning and that Hammarth answered, "You'd have to ask Steve." Ex. 19 at 3. In reality, Hammarth responded to the question "Why did [Jensen] resign from the board?" Ex. 28 at 92:10-13. None of Apple's evidence shows any copying of Apple. *See also id.* at 91:17-21 (Apple Watch not discussed at Board meetings).

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(explaining the transition took place after a July 12, 2004 court decision in *Masimo v. Nellcor*). Judge Stark found Mr. Jensen's testimony to be credible. *See Philips*, 2015 WL 2406061, at \*2 (D. Del. May 8, 2015). Moreover, Apple has not asserted its allegations in any pleading and Masimo has had no opportunity to challenge them. This Court has limited discovery on theories the Court apparently finds less persuasive. *See, e.g.*, Ex. 21 at 31:3-35:8 (predatory infringement).

The Court should also quash Apple's late demand that Knobbe run all of Apple's ESI search terms in this case on Jensen's *knobbe.com* emails. **First**, Apple makes no attempt, whatsoever, to connect those numerous search terms to Apple's actual subpoena, which is directed to certain documents targeting alleged inequitable conduct (which Knobbe has largely agreed to provide). *Compare* Ex. 22 at 2-7 (Apple's ESI search terms), *with* Ex. 11 at 7-8 (Jensen subpoena document requests). Apple cannot arbitrarily broaden the subpoena it served. **Second**, Apple's ESI search terms address numerous issues in the very case that Mr. Jensen is litigating on behalf of Masimo. Apple thus intentionally targets Mr. Jensen's emails *litigating* this dispute, imposing an extraordinary and indefensible burden of collecting numerous documents clearly protected by privilege and/or work product, with no showing Mr. Jensen's attorney emails could provide any independent relevant facts in this case. Apple's demand does not come close to satisfying reasonableness or proportionality. It is harassment. The Court should not condone such tactics.<sup>2</sup>

### **The Court Should Also Quash Apple's 30(b)(6) Subpoena to Knobbe**

Apple also served a 30(b)(6) subpoena that would require a witness to provide the collective knowledge and documents of nearly **three hundred attorneys** across the country regarding, e.g., twelve categories of references, including broad product categories, regardless of the attorneys' involvement with Masimo. Ex. 10 at 7 (topic 4), 9 (topic 5), 2 (defining "Inequitable Conduct References"). Apple's subpoena also seeks testimony regarding (1) the preparation, filing and prosecution, (2) any efforts to comply with the duty to disclose, and (3) all decisions regarding what to disclose in connection with the Masimo asserted patents, U.S. Patent No. 10,687,745, and all other "**Related** Masimo Publications," which is broadly defined to include dozens of patents. Ex. 10 at 9 (topics 1-3), 2 (definition of "Related Masimo Publications"). Apple's subpoena is not "proportional to the needs of this case," Rule 26(b)(1), and does not identify topics with "reasonable particularity," Rule 30(b)(6). *See Advanced Cluster Systems, Inc. v. Nvidia Corp.*, No. 1:19-cv-02032-MN, D.I. 197 & 251 (D. Del. 2022), Ex. 27 at 2-3, Ex. 25, Ex. 26 at 53:3-8 & 56:3-57:2 (quashing 30(b)(6) testimony, including as to "prosecution of the Asserted Patent and any Related Patent" (Topic 2) and prior-art knowledge of every Knobbe attorney (Topic 9)).

Knobbe attempted to resolve the issue by proposing a narrowed scope of testimony. *See* Ex. 18 at 2-3. But given the significant additional burden of 30(b)(6) testimony, Knobbe did so on the condition that Apple similarly make its outside counsel available to provide corporate testimony. *Id.* Apple refused. Ex. 19 at 1-2; Ex. 20 at 1-2. Apple should not be permitted to seek burdensome 30(b)(6) testimony from Knobbe, while refusing to provide any such testimony from its own counsel. Indeed, such testimony is unnecessary because Knobbe has already agreed to make the prosecuting attorneys—Kesler and Shukla—available for depositions.

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<sup>2</sup> Apple has resisted ESI searching of its Chief IP Counsel, demanding Masimo pay for the review, though Masimo's terms are directed to inequitable conduct and Apple's *in-house* counsel. Ex. 23.

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Respectfully submitted,

/s/ John C. Phillips, Jr.

John C. Phillips, Jr. (#110)

cc: All counsel of record (via Email & CM/ECF)

### Table of Exhibits

Ex. No.	Description
1	Defendant Philips' first amended answer and second amended counterclaims in <i>Masimo Corp. v. Philips Elecs. NA Corp. et al.</i> , No. 1:09-cv-80, D.I. 855 (D. Del. Sep. 30, 2014)
2	Excerpts of transcript volume B of bench trial held on February 12, 2015 in <i>Masimo Corp. v. Philips Elecs. NA Corp. et al.</i> , No. 1:09-cv-80 (D. Del.)
3	Apple's First Supplemental Response to Interrogatory No. 23 in this case
4	Excerpts of Apple and Masimo's Joint Stipulation Regarding Masimo's Motion for a Protective Order in <i>Masimo Corp. et al. v. Apple Inc.</i> , No. 8:20-cv-48, D.I. 61-1 (C.D. Cal. June 26, 2020)
5	Excerpts of Court-entered Protective Order in <i>Masimo Corp. et al. v. Apple Inc.</i> , No. 8:20-cv-48, D.I. 67 (C.D. Cal. June 30, 2020)
6	<i>Masimo Corp., et al. v. True Wearables, Inc., et al.</i> , No. 8:18-cv-02001-JVS-JDE, D.I. 111 (C.D. Cal. June 15, 2020) (Order Granting Motion Overruling Objections)
7	Excerpts of Memorandum in Support of Respondent Apple's Motion to Preclude Stephen Jensen from Access to Apple's Confidential Business Information Under the Protective Order in <i>In re Certain Light-Based Physiological Measurement Devices and Components Thereof</i> , Inv. No. 337-TA-1276 (ITC)
8	Order No. 7 in <i>In re Certain Light-Based Physiological Measurement Devices and Components Thereof</i> , Inv. No. 337-TA-1276 (ITC Nov. 18, 2021)
9	Transcript of proceedings held on December 21, 2022 in this case
10	Apple's subpoena in this case directed to Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear, LLP
11	Apple's subpoena in this case directed to Stephen Jensen

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12	Apple's subpoena in this case directed to Jarom Kesler
13	Apple's subpoena in this case directed to Harnik Shukla
14	Objections to Apple's subpoena in this case directed to Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear, LLP
15	Objections to Apple's subpoena in this case directed to Stephen Jensen
16	Objections to Apple's subpoena in this case directed to Jarom Kesler
17	Objections to Apple's subpoena in this case directed to Harnik Shukla
18	September 8, 2023 letter from Masimo to Apple
19	September 25, 2023 letter from Apple to Masimo
20	October 2, 2023 letter from Masimo to Apple
21	Excerpts of transcript of proceedings held on August 3, 2023 in this case
22	Apple's requested ESI custodians and search terms in this case, served September 5, 2023
23	September 28, 2023 email from Apple to Masimo
24	Excerpts of July 21, 2023 email from Masimo to Apple
25	<i>Advanced Cluster Systems, Inc. v. Nvidia Corp.</i> , No. 1:19-cv-02032-MN, D.I. 251 (D. Del. Oct. 11, 2022) (order granting Knobbe motion to quash subpoena with regard to certain 30(b)(6) topics at issue)
26	<i>Advanced Cluster Systems, Inc. v. Nvidia Corp.</i> , No. 1:19-cv-02032-MN (D. Del. Oct. 11, 2022) (transcript serving as order granting Knobbe motion to quash subpoena with regard to remaining 30(b)(6) topics at issue)
27	<i>Advanced Cluster Systems, Inc. v. Nvidia Corp.</i> , No. 1:19-cv-02032-MN, D.I. 197 (D. Del. Sep. 6, 2022) (letter brief in support of Knobbe's motion to quash subpoena)
28	Excerpts of transcript of the deposition of Gerry Hammarth held on September 18, 2023 in this case
29	Transcript of proceedings held on April 23, 2010 in <i>Masimo Corp. v. Philips Elecs. NA Corp. et al.</i> , No. 1:09-cv-80, D.I. 855 (D. Del.)
30	Excerpts of Apple's Proposed Protective Order attached as Exhibit A to June 25, 2020 Declaration of Ilissa Samplin in <i>Masimo Corp. et al. v. Apple Inc.</i> , No. 8:20-cv-48, D.I. 61-5 (C.D. Cal. June 26, 2020)



**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I, Megan C. Haney, hereby certify that on October 23, 2023, a copy of the Letter to The Honorable Jennifer L. Hall from John C. Phillips, Jr. was served on the following in the manner indicated below:

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